

case of the removal of any voter from one precinct to another, the books of his former precinct must show his new residence.

Just prior to the departure of the Commission for the east the five deputies were called before that body, and in a talk for half an hour or more, they were given to understand just what the law required of them—to make a clean, full and complete registration, slighting no one because of his political faith, color or condition. The interview ended with the injunction that if either was discovered violating the law, he would be immediately relieved. Between November 4th and the 16th of December the deputies must visit each house in the city and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on the list has died or removed from the precinct, or is otherwise disqualified as a voter, and if so the same must be erased. It is also their duty to ascertain if there are any qualified voters whose names are not on the list, and after they have subscribed to the regulation oath, place the said names there. However, under the orders of the commission, if the registrar has reasonable grounds for believing that any applicant is "a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex, or has been convicted (the italics are ours) of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery or fornication," he may require the applicant to subscribe to an additional oath to the effect that he is not a polygamist and has not been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned above. In the circular lately issued by the commission appears the following, which will interest all who intend to vote at the coming municipal election: "Voters removing from one precinct to another (after the registrars have made their rounds) may appear before the registration officer previous to the second Monday in January, 1890, which will be the 13th day of said month, and have their names erased from the registry list of the precinct in which they may have been registered, and entered upon the list of the precinct to which they may have removed. Persons failing in this cannot vote. It shall also be the duty of the registration officer to give public notice in the newspapers of the city, at least one week beforehand, that he will be and remain, by himself or deputy, at his office, the place of which shall be properly designated by street and number, during the week commencing on the fourth Monday in December next, which will be the 23d day of said month, for the purpose of entering on the registry list of any precinct in said city the name of any voter which may have been omitted, on such voter appearing and taking the oath aforesaid, if he has not taken and subscribed the same, and to make other corrections; that he shall remain at his said office from 9 till 12 o'clock a.m., from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m. for the convenience of the public."

"There has been considerable complaint made that the registration books are loaded down with names of persons who have long since died or removed from the precinct or city, and it has been urged that particularly was this the case in the second precinct, which is largely made up of a floating population. Have any instructions in this regard been issued?"

To this Colonel Page responded: "This was one of the points made by the commission in their instructions, and it was to the effect that the registrars, under penalty of removal, should make diligent inquiry in this regard, and use all reasonable means to ascertain the names which appeared upon the lists as voters who have died, removed from the precinct or city, or have otherwise been disqualified as voters. The desire is that the lists shall not contain one name that does not represent a vote. With this end in view they will listen to such information on this point as may be laid before them, and if there is proof forthcoming that any name is not of right there it will be eliminated."

When the registration has been completed, duplicated lists for each precinct, in alphabetical order, will be prepared, one copy of which must be filed with the city recorder before January 13, 1890, and one list posted up in each precinct at least fifteen days before the day of election, the other list to be given to the presiding judge of election for his use at the polls. The oath and affirmations of the registered voters, immediately after the election, will be delivered to the probate clerk.

It is the duty of the registration officer to give notice on these lists that the city registration officer will hear objections to the right to vote of any person registered, until sunset on the fifth day preceding the day of election. This objection must be made by a qualified voter, in writing, and delivered to the deputy registration officer, who will issue a written notice to the person objected to, stating the place, day and hour when the objection will be heard. "The person making the objection shall serve, or cause to be served, said notice on the person objected to, and shall also make return of such service to the deputy registration officer before whom the objection is to be heard. The objections should specify the grounds thereof, and should be made separately as to each person objected to; and actual personal service should be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, unless service and return thereof be made by an officer authorized by law to serve process, and at least three days' notice should be given. Upon the hearing of the case, if said officer shall find that the person objected to is not a qualified voter, he shall, within three days prior to the election, transmit a certified list of all such disqualified persons to the judges of election appointed by the commission; and said judges should strike such names from the registry list before

the opening of the polls. In view of the numerous complaints that have been made with respect to the working of this provision of the law, the Commission recommends that when a decision is made by the registration officer striking the name of a person from the list of voters, the fact should be made known to him without delay, either orally or in writing."

Cut this out and paste it in your hat.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Territorial Supreme Court met at 2:30 October 19th, Chief Justice Zane and Associate Justices Henderson, Anderson and Blackburn being on the bench.

Receiver Dyer submitted the following:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah:

The United States of America, plaintiff, vs. The late Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints et al., defendants.

To the Honorable Supreme Court:

In pursuance of the order of the court of October 5th in relation to the sheep now in my hands as receiver in the above entitled cause, I have the honor to report that I took the sheep in my possession, through my agents in the field, and placed them in charge of parties in the sheep business, who are reputed to be experienced herders, as follows.

Name of Herder.	Place.	No. Sheep.	Price per Day.
Thomas Wright, Jr.....	Nephi.....	469	\$ 1 00
William Probert.....	"	2220	5 00
G. Farnsworth & Sons....	"	3565	10 00
Simon Hibbard.....	West Jordan,	2988	7 00
Robert H. McLaren.....	Hilliard	2504	6 00
A. Rankin.....	Co.ville	3641	7 00
T. Johnson.....	"	1823	5 00

WHEREAS, The United States law forbidding Chinese immigration is hurtful to the missionary work in China

Resolved, That the United States Congress be requested to repeal said law.

The price paid the herders is the gross amount to be paid them, they to furnish outfits complete, necessary for the proper herding, caring for and management of the sheep in their charge. They are not responsible, however, for the ravages of wild animals or loss through the elements by exposure, etc. The terms are the best that I could obtain from any person, and are, all things considered, very reasonable for so short a period. If it was for one year, much more reasonable terms could be made.

The sheep now being herded required "dipping" for the prevention and curing of a disease among the sheep called scab, and I have bought material for the purpose and shipped to herders in some cases; others have their own and will perform the service at the usual price. This was absolutely necessary and unless done the sheep would not yield any wool of any consequence next year, and it is so late in the season it could not be postponed longer. The above arrangements hold good until the last day of the